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From the Knickerbocker.

THE JESUIT'S SERMON.

All persons who are in the least familiar with the early history of the West, know with what pure and untiring zeal the Catholic missionaries pursued the work of conversion among the savages. Before a Virginian had crossed the Blue Ridge, and while the Connecticut was still the extreme frontier of New England, more than one man, whose youth had been passed in the warm valleys of Languedoc, had explored the wilds of Wisconsin, and caused the hymn of Christian praise to rise from the prairies of Illinois. The Catholic priest went even before the soldier and trader. From lake to lake, from river to river, the Jesuits pressed on, unresting, and with a power that no other Christians have exhibited, won to their faith the warlike Miami and luxurious Illinois. For more than a hundred years did this work go forward. Of its temporary results we know little. The earliest of the published letters from the missionaries were written thirty years after La Sall's voyage down the Great River. But, were the family records of France laid before us, I cannot doubt that we should find there evidences of savage hate diminished, and savage cruelty prevented, through the labors of the brotherhood of Jesus. And yet it was upon these men that England charged the war of Pontiac! Though every motive for a desperate exertion existed on the part of the Indians—the dread of annihilation, the love of their old homes and hunting grounds, the reverence for their fathers' graves—all that nerved Philip and fired Tecumseh; yet to the Protestant English, the readiest explanation was, that Catholics, that Jesuits, had poisoned the savage mind.

It was during this war—the war of extermination which the savages commenced as one man, on Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario along the frontiers, and among the quiet hollows of Pennsylvania and Virginia—that the incidents occurred which I am about to relate.

A chief of the Wyandots, which tribe had returned to its old home upon the Maumee, since the conclusion of the war between the Iroquois and Miama confederacy, instead of joining Pontiac, who commanded at the north, went with some of his warriors to the aid of the Shawnese, then living upon the Scioto. He was a man much resembling Logan, so celebrated ten years later—calm, stern, in peace kindly, but in a war a true Indian; of vast personal strength, and commanding energies, he led wherever he went. Many a mother, during the terrible summer of '63, started at the howl of the watch-dog, and listening, thought she heard the dreadful voice of the Deep-river, as the Wyandot chief was called; and many a mother did hear that voice. He had taken up the hatchet for extermination, and he spared not age, or sex, or beauty, or courage. Forty scalps, that autumn, stretched upon twigs, were drying in the air at his wigwam door.

Yet the Deep-river had spared one. In a narrow valley near the Green-briar, not far from the now fashionable White Sulphur Spring, dwelt a little family of four, who, when they heard in April of the peace that had been concluded between France and England, thanked God that their dangers were now over—that they might now sow and reap in safety. Four months passed by—but one of the circle remained alive. He was a boy, about ten years old, a true backwoodsman—bold, resolute, quick and fearless. When the savages burst into his father's cabin, and the Wyandot chieftain throwing open the door of their sleeping room, buried his tomahawk in the old man's brain, the boy Emanuel had caught down a pistol from the shelf, and standing upon the bed, dealt the Indian a blow across the eyes that he felt for weeks. His followers would have tortured the child, but the Deep river said, "No! he is Indian—he shall live."

So the boy remained through the fall, among the many captives that thronged the Indian towns upon the Scioto, most of whom were afterwards delivered up to Colonel Bouquet; and early in the winter of '64, was taken by the Wyandot to his own country; for the chief saw that the efforts of the red men would be in vain. Fort Pitt had been relieved, and Pontiac had been foiled at Detroit. Dark and gloomy were the thoughts of both captor and captive, as they journeyed to the frozen home of the Wyandots.

While Emanuel had been among the other white children, he had not realized his losses; but when he reached the villages on the Maumee, and saw about him only the grim features of the warriors, the scowling squaws, and the dark faces of the Indian boys, he felt that he had indeed lost all he once clung to, and his buoyant spirit drooped at length. So one evening he came home, and sitting down at the feet of the Deep river, who was musing bitterly over the embers, he said: "Chief, I have no father—will you be my father?" The heart of the Indian was touched, and he determined to adopt as his own the son of the man he had murdered.

While the Wyandot warriors had been gone to the war, a new dweller had built this wigwam in their village. It was a Jesuit priest, named Du Quesne, a relative, I think, of the old Governor. He was young, ardent, full of faith, and void of all worldliness. Upon the banks of the little Rhone stream that sung by his father's door, he had read of the labors of the Catholics in China, India, and America—among the mountains of Mexico, and by the mighty lakes of Canada; and his quick spirit had been wrought to that point that crowns and kingdoms, wealth, power, and fame, were as dust in the balance, against the sufferings and labors, the trials and glories, of a missionary. And now that he was amid those trials, he walked as one worthy of them; and so kindly, so loving, so true, were all his words and ways, that the young Wyandot women, who understood but one word in ten, came with their children and listened to him, as we listen to a sweet song in a foreign tongue.

But the Deep-river was no woman; and when he heard, at his return, of the hold Father Louis had taken on the affections of his people, he would almost have driven him from the village, had he not been French—the foe of his foe; for he felt as Red Jacket felt and said, in after years: "If you wish us well, keep away; do not disturb us; we like our religion, and do not want another."

I have said that the Wyandot chief meant to adopt the boy Emanuel; and though the ceremonies of adoption were still delayed, he treated him as a son, and as a son expected him to fear and obey him. But the Virginia lad was little disposed, at times, to do any one's will but his own, and his Indian father then punished him, Indian fashion—broke a hole in the ice, and thrust him in. Such treatment brought on contests, and the contests produced ill-feelings. The young Long-knife, as his red playmates called him, was hot and quick, and the Deep-river was one who would be obeyed.

Upon an occasion of this kind the Wyandot, thinking he was ruining the boy by too great indulgence, pulled forth a buffalo thong, and gave him a scourging that went through muscles and bones to the soul itself. Noon came, and Emanuel was not in the wigwam. Night came, and still he was not in the wigwam. The chief needed but to reflect but one moment, and his own feelings told him that the beaten child had left his lodge. The mind of the savage is like a nicely poised weight, and for a while the Deep-river balanced between admiration and enmity; affection stronger than ever, and more deadly hate.

The boy had, as he supposed, left him full of the agony and impotence of boyish resentment. He had seen, while at play, another white face in the village, and went at once to the hut of the Jesuit. His story was soon made intelligible to one that read English as well as Father Louis did, and they slept that night side by side.

With the first dawning of the day, the Wyandot chief was abroad. His mind balanced no longer. "It was the part of a squaw to spare him as I did," he said; "the Great Spirit is angry; he would smell the blood of the Long-knife." He stood for an instant in the centre of the Indian town; then, with unerring instinct, went straight to the Frenchman's door.

Emanuel lay upon the arm of his new protector, dreaming of that quiet vale upon the Greenbriar, where he had chased butterflies with his sisters, and where the bones of those sisters now whitened in the rains of winter. Suddenly the dim light of morning broke through the opened door, and was hid again by the form of the Deep-river. He bent over the sleepers, and seeing it to be as he supposed, shook the priest by the arm.

"What want you?" said Du Quesne, alarmed and half awake. The Wyandot pointed to the child, who, with pale cheek, but set teeth, drew back from his dreaded father. The Frenchman shrugged and shook his head.

"He is my son!" said the savage, sternly.

Those words drove fear from Emanuel's heart, for the night of his father's death was fresh before his mind. "It's a lie!" he said! "you murdered my father—you stole me!"

"Shall I take him?" said the Deep-river, calmly.

"For what?" asked the doubting priest.

"Death!" was the brief, but all-comprehending answer.

"Never—I will die myself sooner!" said the Jesuit, his clear eye dilating.

"It is well!"—and the chief turned on his heel as he spoke.

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It lacks half an hour of full noon. The Indian children have left their sports on the frozen river, and stand silent about the door of the council house. The warriors are met in judgment, the club, whose blow upon the earth is the note for death, stands by the side of the great war chief, the Deep-river. Opposite, are the pale priest, and the wondering but not undaunted boy Emanuel.

An aged Wyandot chief rises—a long tried friend of the French. "Brother," he says, "I have something to say to you. My father over the big water fought, and his red children with him; but the Long-knives were strong, and my father fell asleep. Then his red children fought alone; they took prisoners; they drank the life-blood of my father's enemies. Was this wrong?

"My father has a religion, and worships the Great Spirit in a way of his own. The Long-knives hate his religion; I have heard that they killed the friends of my father, because they prayed with him. Was it a lying bird that told me this?

"Brother! the boy you hold by the hand hates my father's religion, and would shed his blood. Look! does not my brother put a rattlesnake in his bosom?

"Brother! our chief would crush the snake, but he will not tear it from him that shelters it; he will crush both together. He tells us my brother wills it so.

"See! when the sun is on this line, it is noon. Till then, my brother may think if he will yet hold the reptile; or he may show us why he holds it. When it is noon, the club must go round, and my brother will live or die, as the council pleases."

For some moments the breath of the Jesuit came too fast for his feelings to find words; but his enthusiam was too deep, to let the weak body rule long, and, dropping the English boy's hand, and throwing back his robe, he answered them in their own tongue:

"Warriors!" he said, "I had thought you brave—I heard of bold deeds done by you; but I must have erred. Perhaps it was the Senecas that did these things; and the Wyandots sit at home, and spill the blood of priests and children! No! —No, you say? What means this council? Is not the Deep-river strong enough to tear this boy from me, if he wishes him? Does he fear a white man, that he does not do it? Let him do it, and he shall see that I can die in the boy's cause.

"But my brother says the boy is my enemy. Then why did he come to my feet for help? No human being is my enemy that asks my assistance—red or white, man or child. I care not what tongue he speaks, or what dress he wears, if he is helpless, he is my friend.

"My brother says this boy hates his father's religion. Does my brother care for that religion? and if not, why came I to this place? To make him care for it. I love him, though he knows nothing of it; I love him, even though in his ignorance, he hates me. My brother worships the Master of Life, and I worship him, and this boy worships him; more than that, I care not to know. You, my brother, and I, have one father, my France, and so we are brothers, though we dress differently and speak not the same language; and you, and this boy, have one Father in Heaven, and let us differ in other things as we may, we are brothers still. It is enough! He is helpless and is my friend—he is like me, a child of the Great Spirit, as such, I will die for him."

Five, ten, fifteen minutes passed, and not a word more was spoken in that assembly. Then the hands of the priest were bound together, and a belt drawn over his eyes. That was the moment of agony. In the darkness of that moment, his father's cottage rose before him, and he saw the old man kneeling, and heard his prayer for the chosen and best beloved one in the wilderness. Then, indeed, was the heart of the missionary faint. All that he had labored for, and looked forward to, was in that moment lost forever. But the hand of Emanuel sought his again, and the touch was relief. He felt that he died for a great principle, and that his death would not be in vain; that he was about gaining, not loosing, what he had labored for and looked forward to.

The word passed that it was noon. The belt fell from the Jesuit's eyes, and before him with a keen and polished knife, stood the Deep-river.

"Is my brother yet strong?" said the chieftain.

"He is stronger than ever, Wyandot," replied the ready victim; "he rejoices to die for an enemy, and one that hates his faith. He might talk christianity for years, and your ears be deaf; but see, he dies for a stranger and a foe! This is a sermon that will sink into your heart, though it were stone. Strike!"

The blade descended, but it was to cut the bonds, not to pierce the heart.

"My brother," said the Indian, "is no coward. He has spoken good words. He has acted like a man. We believe the Great Spirit has whispered wisdom in his ear. Look! my brother is free; the boy of the Long-knives is free—they may go! The Deep-river will shed no blood this day."

From the Norfolk Beacon.

TRADES vs. PROFESSIONS.

We have more than once called the attention of parents to the propriety of bringing up their sons in a knowledge of some trade, instead of hanging them on the outskirts of some of the professions, or driving them off to the West in the capacity of clerks. The antipathy to trades is one of the meanest relics of aristocratic pride; and, however well it may appear in Great Britain, where sons are destined to receive splendid fortunes from their parents, it is ridiculous and out of place here, where every man is the maker of his own fortune, and where neither emolument nor reward will reach the undeserving. South Carolina has resolved to break the trammels of a false pride, and the youth, who in former days would have been committed to Blackstone or Cullen, now seek the bench of the tradesman and the counter of the merchant. The time is not for distant when worth will make the man in the South as well as the North, and that the accidental connexion with some profession will afford no surer passport to respectability than an intimacy with the merchanic arts. America, above every other land, should cherish a devotion to them, for to no two names is she more deeply indebted, than to those of a Fulton and a Franklin.

The following remarks from the Baltimore American are so apposite to our present theme that we quote them for the benefit of the reader:

"It is perhaps claiming too much for our countrymen to say that in no other part of the world do the producing classes stand, deservedly, so high for general intelligence and weight in society as in the United States. In advancing this claim we do not intend to attribute to our People individually more moral worth or better acquaintance with their vocations, than is possessed by others; but we believe, according to our peculiar institutions they are taught to devote themselves to the study of affairs in general, and the acquisition of information which is beyond the reach of the same description of persons in the old world. The simple fact that the highest distinctions are attainable by every man, without regard to humbleness of birth, has a tendency when young to elevate the tone of feeling and create a desire for the acquisition of knowledge, which in after life, should circumstances demand it, may become eminently useful. Of the practical effect of this state of things most honorable examples are found in our history, in which persons have risen from the most humble beginning to fill distinguished stations in the Republic, and have shown that talent knows no discrimination as to birth or parentage, and may be nurtured as well in the cradle of the woodman's hut, as in the palace of the prince.

"Independently, however, of the cases in which high distinction has been attained, there is an appreciation of the producing classes among us, arising out of the extensiveness of their views, which is known no where else. One of the causes which have led to this proper estimate is the fact that in America, society does not recognise as a distinct and privileged class those who have acquired or inherited wealth. In Europe the persons here alluded to form a separate and distinct department, as it were, in the community, an introduction into which is the great object of ambition. Here, although numberless individuals are found whose riches place them above the necessity for exertion, they still are regarded merely as individuals, and must look to the producing portions of the community for any standing they may possess. To be an idler in our country, happily for us, so far from reflecting credit upon a person, causes him to be looked upon, to a certain degree, as a useless appendage to society, and consequently to lose ground in the estimation of his fellow men.

"The high price of labor has tended in an eminent degree to promote the general intelligence of which we speak among the working classes. It is not here as in the old world, where a man to support himself and family must exhort his physical energies morning, noon and night for a compensation comparatively trifling. There, owing to the competition that exists among artizens, no time is afforded for relaxation or intellectual improvement. Not only is a man forced to give his whole time to his particular pursuit, but that pursuit is, in nine cases out of ten, in fact but a department of some general trade. Such a system naturally circumscribes the sphere of thought, and however it may tend, as it certainly does, to great perfection in a particular branch, it renders the acquisition of general information impracticable.

"The foreigner who will take the pains to throw himself in the way of our mechanics, will be forcibly struck with the difference here alluded to, which, to our minds, is strongly illustrative of the remark which we have heard, that "America is the place for the many—Europe for the few." In the United States where every thing is thriving, and where accumulation is the order of the day, labor is scarce in comparison with the means of employment for it, and every man of good habits and ordinary intelligence *must* earn more than is absolutely necessary for his support. Such indeed is the value of labor, that it is impossible for a man to occupy the regular hours for it throughout the week, and not make more than he needs to spend. In proportion, therefore, to the ability to [illegible] occasional leisure, will the dis[illegible] employ that leisure in the acq[illegible] useful knowledge, through the medium of books or otherwise, be increased. It is the proud boast of our country that her sons are not mere machines, made to perform a certain extent of work, and incapable of any thing more. Her producing classes are intelligent and reflecting, and possess the appreciation intended by our Maker to attach to usefulness. The mechanic of America is not the operative of Europe, but merits the respect due to all whose practical ability to serve their fellow men is only equaled by the zeal and intelligence with which they do it."

From the Standard.

STATE AFFAIRS—No. 12.

Mr. Loring: No man can escape censure who undertakes to discuss topics on which the prejudices and personal interests of others are already enlisted.— As long as I confine my remarks to unprofitable generalities, I enlist the pledged advocates of each and every particular sectional plan of improvement; but, let me descend to a statement of some practical *system*, and immediately I find my views are resisted by a multitude of those who heartily believe themselves friends of the cause. Every one insists that his favorite work shall be embraced in the system *at once;* no one is satisfied to begin any where, except at his *own home;* and what is worse, may oppose the system, because their favorite road is not given the *first rank* of consequence and value. Is this right? Is it wise, for example, in the peculiar friends of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, to regard my advocacy of the Fayetteville and Yadkin Road, as evidence of hostility to the former; or in the friends of the Yadkin and Fayetteville Road, to consider an encouragement of the Raleigh and Gaston Road opposition to theirs? I do not hesitate to say, that the contemplated Rail Road, to connect the Cape Fear river with the *western counties*, is in my judgment, a work of the FIRST importance to North Carolina—a work which our intereat and character as a state, demand. A work, which cannot be abandoned without a virtual surrender of the cause of general improvement; yet, it by no means follows, that I shall therefore oppose other works which are in progress. True, I would not sacrifice this general work to any other. If that alternative were offered, I should choose without delay. Other improvements of importance sufficient to command my good will, may be proposed, but candor obliges me to say, that *no other* can compare with this, in its *general* importance to North Carolina, and I shuld mourn to see any other preferred, to the exclusion of this great link in the system of North Carolina improvements. Men are fond of change. It is infinitely easier to oppose—to object—to put down —than it is to build up a system of any kind. The system already adopted by our state, is a wise one; it is in a course of successful execution, it has been *generally* approved by the people, and the friends of improvement may well beware how they change its essential features. If the Legislature will avoid extravagance, and reject all attempts at log-rolling combinations; and, elevating their views above local interests, pursue that system, which is for the GENERAL GOOD, the people of North Carolina will sustain them. If, however, they are tempted to enter upon the experiment of buying up the favor of a majority, by voting away money to numerous *local* works, the treasury will be emptied; the people will not be benefitted, and North Carolina will continue *without improvements.*

Internal Improvements must begin *somewhere*—we hope they will extend *every where.* We have begun on the *base line;* that line (from Wilmington to Roanoke,) is nearly finished, and *must succeed.* Extend the good work now, from the head of navigation on the Cape Fear river to the West; let that line be finished, and then, after the people see that it *must succeed*, they will be more than willing, they will become anxious for further improvements. Can this be done? Are we ready to embark in the enterprize? Enthusiasm will not furnish the means. Essays and speeches will not construct the road. Internal Improvement Conventions cannot dig down the hills, nor level the valleys, over which it must pass. But a systematic effort to combine the scattered patronage of our people, by contributions to the stock, strengthened by the help of the state, can do it. The General Assembly alone, have the power to provide for the one, and to guaranty the other. Will they refuse to act? I make no appeal to their fears. Their patriotism only will effect it, and to that alone will I appeal. Let the people of the *West* answer! Are you willing to be cut off altogether, from our good honest state? Are you satisfied to let Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia, carve you off from *Home*, and make you tributary to them? Let the people of the East answer! Are you content to see the riches of our western territory, carried to other states, to increase their consequence and to enlarge their resources, [illegible] a trifling sacrifice of our present [illegible] convey the[illegible] riches to your [illegible]ur stores?

Let the people of North Carolina answer! Are they willing to suffer their state to be dismembered to all practical purposes—to see one portion of the people paying tribute to Virginia, another to South Carolina, and another to Georgia, because the markets at home are shut up against them? Will they not expend *thousands* to *keep*, that which their neighbors are expending *millions* to *acquire?* Shall we give up our own trade without a struggle; surrender to more enterprizing sisters our own patrimony; clamorously exult at every plan for aggrandizing the South, and then sluggishly withhold all effort to reap a portion of its benefits?

Patriotism, pride and interest, all impel us, to put forth our energies to *DO* something for the *state*, and *NOW* is the time to do it.

The demon of sectional party spirit, has disturbed our state for years; we have made one noble effort to drive him from our counsels, by reforming the basis of representation. This conquest over prejudices has hushed the murmur of political discontent. One more effort is necessary. What patriot will not make it! A connexion of east and west, by internal improvement, will bring the people of both sections to the same mart—increase their intercourse with each other —bind both parties into one, and cement their union by an ardent love of North Carolina—all of North Carolina. Such union will increase the wealth of the state, elevate the pride and enlarge the policy of North Carolina. It will tend more than any thing besides, to place our commonwealth where she deserves to be, "*primus inter pares.*"

Nothing is more injurious to the cause of improvements in North Carolina, than frequent deceptions about the *cost* of a proposed work. Every precaution should be taken against mistake, on this point. Our people, although willing to patronize improvements, are anxious to see their way as they go, and are properly opposed to being cheated into the adoption of any scheme. Open dealing is the honest policy, and it were better to over-rate than to under-rate the cost. It is understood that an Engineer of eminent ability, has surveyed the most eligible routes for a rail way, from Fayetteville to the Yadkin. His report has not been made public, though I presume it will be submitted to our Assembly. I trust that whenever that work is undertaken, it will be on a plan of the most substantial structure. The common mode may appear less expensive, and therefore be more inviting; but true policy, points at the necessity of adopting the *best* plan at once. This road, for example, is to be a produce-road; then let not the *Iron-rails* be dispensed with because the prime cost is more than wooden rails. When the work is commenced, let it be done with the eyes of the people opened to the truth; for it is certain that a road of wooden rails must be rebuilt with iron ones in a very few years. This road will cost (engines, &c. included,) at least *two millions of dollars.* A legislator should put no confidence in any estimate which places it far below this sum. A lesser amount might be sufficient to build an unsubstantial road, but a permanent substantial work, (and such only can answer our purpose,) will probably not be done for less money. Now, any one who has carefully investigated the subject can perceive at a glance, that North Carolina is able, without any additional burdens on the people—without a resort to taxation, to subscribe three-fifths of that amount, and thereby secure the execution of the work.

By pursuing the course already intimated, or some other systematical plan, for gathering the subscriptions of individuals, the remaining two fifths can be got.

Does any one doubt it? I do not say there is an ardent zeal on the subject which will oblige the state to hold back her people from *rushing* after the stock. But there is a calm settled opinion in favor of the enterprize, and two-fifths of the requisite capital will be taken by individuals, if proper exertions are made to get subscribers; provided the state offers to take the other three-fifths. A capital of two millions divided into shares of 100 dollars each, will make 20,000 shares. The state, by taking three-fifths or 12,000 shares, will leave only 8000 shares to be taken by individuals; and does any one suppose that there are not 8000 freemen of the state who would take a share? Are there not 4000 to take two shares each? Are there not in Cumberland county 1000 men able and willing to take four shares each? Will Rowan admit that her borders (Davie included) do not contain 1000 more, able and willing to subscribe four shares each to such a work? And will Anson, and Moore, and Montgomery on the line, do nothing at all? Will the country above the Narrows, but contiguous to the work, give no help? It cannot be! I repeat what I have already said, when I declare that but one half the industry and zeal which are exerted to elect a President, would start this road in less than six months. Then why should the friends of our system despair? Why should we set about devis-

ing new plans, which will in their turn likewise fail, without some effort to start them, when the necessary labor to start the latter, properly directed, will more certainly fulfil our first expectations. The friends of improvement will strengthen their opponents and ultimately sacrifice the cause itself by frequently abandoning one plan and taking up another. One more united effort and all will be well with us. The Assembly of 1836 started the Wilmington and Roanoke Rail Road, and the Assembly of 1838 find it almost done and its success CERTAIN! Let the Assembly of 1838 give new impetus to the cause, by starting the line which is to bring our Western counties to this Base line of our system, and the Assembly of 1840 will find that success has again crowned the work, and renewed the means as well as opened the way to more and more prosperity for *North Carolina*.

But I would not have our representatives stop here. There are other subjects connected with the general improvement of the state, which it will be their duty to consider, and consequently they are legitimate topics for discussion by every citizen.

The Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company have (under the authority of a charter granted by North Carolina,) commenced a road from Gaston on the Roanoke River, and completed it as far as 40 or 50 miles towards the seat of government. The remaining 30 or 40 miles of this road is, in part, done; but it is understood that the stock subscribed for the road has been paid in, and there is not a sum sufficient to complete it.

Ought this work to be aided? That question I will discuss next week.

MENTOR.

ASSESSMENT OF LANDS.

It is known that at the last session of our Legislature, the Revenue Law was so amended, as to make it the duty of the County Courts to appoint in the several districts of the respective counties, a board of valuation, for the purpose of assessing the lands—it being believed, that under the old plan of valuation, great injustice was done both to the state and individuals. The result of the first operations under this law proves this to be the fact, though its principle has not been fairly tested throughout the state. In a number of counties, the Acts of Assembly did not arrive in time to enable the court to comply with the requisition of the new law, and, of course, in these counties, the valuation was made as usual by the land owner himself. Enough is ascertained, however, to show the wholesomeness of the new regulation, and the great advantages accruing to the state from the change.

The clerks and sheriffs having just made their annual returns to the Comptroller, we are enabled, through the politeness of that officer, William F. Collins, esq. to state the following particulars:

Value of lands in North Carolina, in 1836, as reported by the Clerks to the Comptroller's Department,	$39,316,108
Unlisted lands for 1836, accounted for by the Sheriffs,	2,329,953
Total valuation for 1836,	41,565,361
Value of lands for 1837, as reported,	51,058,039
Unlisted lands accounted for,	722,697
Total valuation for 1837,	51,780,736
Deduct valuation for 1836,	41,565,361
Difference of valuation,	10,215,375

It will thus be seen, by taking the aggregate valuation of 1836 from that of 1837, that there is an increase in the valuation of real estate, in favor of the latter year, of ten millions two hundred and fifteen thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars, ($10,215,375); while the value of the unlisted lands has decreased one million six hundred and six thousand five hundred and fifty-six dollars, ($1,606,556.) The comptroller informs us that he is unable to furnish at present, for want of proper returns, the difference in the number of acres listed for taxation, but will have it in his power to do so very shortly. The increase in the valuation of the lands will give a corresponding increase of the revenue from that source, of more than six thousand dollars. *Register.*

Morus Multicaulis—Silk Culture.

The Richmond Enquirer has a long and valuable article on the subjects which head this article, containing numerous excerpts from different writers in relation to Mulberry trees, Cocoons, &c. &c. The Enquirer says:

"Virginia is not asleep in relation to this new branch of industry. We have heard of large profits being made in the neighborhood of Fredericksburg, Petersburg and Norfolk; in Caroline county, Brunswick, &c. The profits made by Mr. Hicks of Brunswick, on an outlay of from 2 to $300 in the Morus Multicaulis, have been already noticed in this paper. It amounted, according to the letter of that gentleman to the Editor of the Farmer's Register, to $7,500—besides retaining an ample stock for his future productions. We have heard of anecdotes of astonishing profits being made in several places. They are as rife as they are amusing—of little squares in gardens, producing profit enough to amaze the owner—of little spots of ground, which had cost only five or six hundred dollars, turning out in this new species of agriculture, 3 or 4000 dollars—of 'cute farmers in the North, looking ahead, coming to Virginia, selecting the best soil and situations, sending their one and two eyed cuttings, and realizing this Fall a harvest of several thousand dollars. The Morus Multicaulis, and the Silk worm, are now all the go. Fifty dollars the thousand for cuttings are offered. Trees are bought at $25 or more—and some gentlemen in our own city are talking of establishing cocooneries in our vicinity. The subject is certainly worthy of inquiry; and we hope our friend of the Register will go on, to collect information from all quarters, and give us in each No. of his valuable work some statistics upon the subject. Let us remember, that the growth of Cotton itself was at one time as much a novelty in the United States, as Silk is at this moment. Both have had their birth and their cradle. Cotton has now obtained a gigantic degree of prosperity, which nothing can arrest. Why may it not be the case with Silk? Our own importations of Silk during 1833, were $14,352,823. Why may we not only supersede the importation from the east and from Europe, but supply a large portion of the raw materials to the rest of the world?"

From the Raleigh Register.

CHARLESTON, LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI RAIL ROAD.

Books are opened for subscriptions to the Bank connected with this road, and the prospect is now certain of its going into operation before January next. About one million of dollars were subscribed at Charleston, the day the books were opened, and the first instalment paid.

Of the benefits to accrue from this South-Western Rail Road Bank, (branches of which will be located in this state, Tennessee, and most probably Kentucky) the Convention, which recently met at Asheville, Buncombe county, makes an imposing Expose. From the report of the Directors to the Stockholders, we extract the following passage:

"It cannot be doubted, that a Bank, extending with its branches over three states, will furnish a currency, which will be of inestimable value to the citizens of this state—a currency, whose credit would be such as to command an extensive circulation, not only within the states granting the charter, but in the neighboring states, and to some extent throughout the Union. Furnishing the ready means of transferring funds, by drafts and bills of exchange, the South and the West will be relieved from what is now felt as an onerous tax upon their intercourse. The want of a common currency now subjects the trader and traveller, not merely to much inconvenience, but to great expense. Gold and silver, though indispensable as the *basis* of a sound circulating medium, never can, *to any extent*, be made available for the general purposes of commerce. No traveller or trader will attempt to cross the mountains with bags of specie, while he can obtain drafts or bank bills, which will answer his purpose equally as well. In proof of this, we still state the fact that on our recent visit to the West, we were unable to convert Southern bank bills, even of specie-paying banks, into Western paper, but at a premium of 7 per cent.—while Kentucky bank bills could not probably be rendered available in Charleston without paying the same premium, thus subjecting the holders of these bills respectively, to a charge, in a single transfer of funds between Lexington and Charleston, equal to a whole year's interest on the amount. Though this may be regarded as an unusual and extraordinary state of things, we feel warranted in stating, on the authority of several experienced Western traders, that the general condition of the currency and of the exchanges, subjects the trade between the south and the west to charges, which may be safely estimated at 6 per cent. on the whole amount employed in that trade, which we all know amounts to many millions of dollars annually. The South Western Rail Road Bank will supply an effectual corrective to this evil. It will thus not only effect a vast annual saving to the traders and farmers of the South and the West, but, by so doing, will recommend itself to general favor and support; and, if conducted on safe, sound, and liberal principles, will at the same time ensure large profits to the stockholders.

"The failure to renew the charter of the Bank of the United States has left the Southern and Western States in the lamentable condition above described, from which they never can be relieved, but by the establishment of such a bank as ours. The New York banks, and the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States, furnish to the Northern and Eastern states, a currency sufficient for their purposes. But nothing short of a bank, having a charter from several states, can supply our wants."

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

The Sub-Treasury.—We have repeatedly endeavored to impress upon our readers the all-important fact, that when the novel policy of the proposed sub-Treasury scheme was first advanced, it was met with signal opposition by Mr. Van Buren and his friends. They now support it, without there being any visible reason for such a complete and total abandonment of principle, except that the proposed project is well adapted to give increased strength and permanence to the party in power; at the expense, it may be added, of our republican theory of government, and to the great peril of popular liberty.

Among the positions once sedulously maintained, but now discarded by Mr. Van Buren and his friends, was the superior safety and efficacy of the State Banking Institutions, over individuals, as the fiscal agents of the General Government. Upon this point, we cite two extracts from the report of Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, made to Congress in December, 1834.

"It is gratifying to reflect," said Mr. Secretary Woodbury, "that the credit given by the Government, whether *to bank paper or bank agents*, has been accompanied by smaller losses in the experience under the system of State banks in this country *at their worst periods*, and under their severest calamities, than any other kind of credit the Government has ever given in relation to its pecuniary transactions. Hence, unless the States and the United States should *both* deem it proper gradually, and in the end entirely, to dispense with the paper system, and which event is not anticipated, the Government cannot escape occasional losses from that quarter; and can never hope to escape all losses from banks as fiscal agents, except by the employment in their place of other and individual agents, who will probably be found *less* responsible, safe, convenient, and economical."

It will be seen, from the above extract, that Mr. Woodbury is, or was—until it became his interest to *profess* a change of his opinions—the decided sustainer of the superiority of State bank agencies.

Unfortunately for his present reputation for consistency, he was not content to refer only once to the subject, but in another part of the same report, by way of showing his zeal in the cause, enforced his opinions by referring to facts and documentary proof.

We present this extract also to the reader, as a still further condemnation of the gross insincerity of the Administration, in its pretence to a patriotic motive, when it began to lay its plans for compassing the custody of the public money.

Mr. Woodbury says that it is a "singular fact in praise of this description of public debtors, the selected banks, that there is not now due on deposites, from the *whole of them* which have ever stopped payment, from the establishment of the Constitution to the present moment, a sum much beyond what is now due to the United States from *one* mercantile firm that stopped payment in 1825 or 1826, and of whom ample security was required and supposed to be taken under the responsibility of an oath. If we include the whole present dues to the Government, from discredited banks, *at all times and of all kinds*, whether as depositories or not, and embrace even counterfeit bills, and every other species of unavailable funds in the Treasury, *they will not exceed what is due from two such firms.*"

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

A NATIONAL BANK.

It is very true, as recently asserted by the New York Star and by the Richmond Whig, that the success of the Whigs, and even the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency, would not necessarily be followed by the incorporation of a National Bank. The truth of this assertion is demonstrated by the well known fact that many of the Whig party are opposed to a Bank—a few because they believe such an institution inexpedient and unnecessary, and many others because they deem it unconstitutional. Mr. Clay, with that practicable wisdom for which he is so remarkable, avows his own opposition to the recharter of a Bank, until such time as the great body of the people are thoroughly convinced of its great utility, if not of its indispensable necessity. Yet it is the *policy* of the Richmond Enquirer and its confederates to assume that the incorporation of a Bank will be the necessary consequences of the triumph of Mr. Clay, and that the "true issue" before the people is, whether or not they will give new life to the thrice slain Monster. They choose to place the contest upon this ground, whether the Whigs will or no—because they suppose that the prejudices against a Bank which they formerly enkindled, may be successfully invoked, not only to secure the defeat of those by whom it is supported, but also to cover the delinquences and to shield from indignation the meditated usurpations of the party in power. In denying, however, that "Bank or no Bank" is the true issue involved in the approaching contest, we are not influenced by the slightest apprehension of danger in making the contrary avowal, but simply by a regard to truth. We know it would be impossible to silence this parrot-cry, even if every Whig in the United States were to affix his hand and seal to an open and interminable declaration of war against a Bank. We should still, in despite of our disclaimers, be called "the Bank party," by those who, relying more upon the efficacy of senseless clamor than of sound argument upon the minds of the great body of the people, hope, through the instrumentality of these appeals to their prejudices, to effect results, which they would despair of achieving by an address to their enlightened judgments. Hence it becomes our duty to disabuse the public mind, as far as possible, of some of the false aspects in which this question is made to appear before it, by a reference to events in our past history, which though not very remote, are yet but dimly remembered, if they be not indeed as entirely forgotten as though they were enveloped in the dust and cobwebs of hoar antiquity.

It has been little more than twenty years since the last National Bank was chartered; and yet not only are the circumstances which called it into being forgotten, but even its paternity is ascribed to a party which vainly endeavored to strangle it in its birth. It is now called an *Anti-Republican* measure, and those who advocate it are declared to be Federalists of the Hamiltonian school. Let us revert to the law and to the testimony, and see from them whether there be any justice in this allegation, or any propriety in the application of this epithet.

In 1816, according to the "National Register," then published in Washington city, by Joel K. Mead, himself a Republican, the two Houses of Congress were thus divided: In the Senate, 25 Republicans and 11 Federalists: In the H. of R., 117 Republicans and 65 Federalists. [In those days, it may be remarked, by the way, these terms were indicative of principles, and not, as now, mere catchwords.] It is apparent, therefore, that if the question of incorporating a Bank had been deemed *a party measure*, it was necessarily *a Republican measure*, since, that party having such large majorities in both Houses of Congress, it could not otherwise by possibility have succeeded. And if it was a Republican measure in 1816, we should like to know by what process it is transmuted into a Federal measure in 1838? An old and approved maxim teaches us that though Men are mutable, principles never change—A Republican to day may become a Federalist to morrow: but it is impossible that a principal can thus be revolutionized by any lapse of time whatever.

But, let us be a little more particular. We will see how the different parties voted on this question in 1816. In the House of Representatives,

	Republicans.	*Federalists.*
In favor of the bill, were	68 and	12
Against it,	29 and	42

Of the 31 absentees, it appears that 11 were Federalists, and 20 Republicans—the most of whom it may be well supposed, were convinced of the absolute necessity of such an institution, but, like P. P. Barbour, laboring under constitutional scruples, would not vote for, yet would not vote against it. In the Senate, the two parties were thus divided on the vote:

	Republicans.	*Federalists.*
For the bill,	18	4
Against it,	4	6

Thus, in the two Houses, the Republican vote, in favor of a National Bank in 1816, was 86, and against it 33; while the Federal vote in favor of the Bank was only 18! and against it 48. And yet the advocacy of a National Bank is now deemed evidence of Federalism!

Let us go one step farther, and see who some of these Republicans were that voted for, and who were some of the Federalists that voted against a Bank. Among the yeas, we find the names of Henry St. Geo. Tucker, now a prominent member of the "Democratic" party, Wm. McCoy, long the republican member from the old Augusta district, Gholson, Hawes, Hungerford, Jackson, Kerr, then the talented representative of this district, and Smith, all from Virginia, and all called Republicans at that day; John C. Calhoun, Wm. Lowndes, Huger, Middleton, &c. of South Carolina; Alfred Cuthbert, Wilson Lumpkin and John Forsyth of Georgia, the two former now the "Democratic" and Anti-Bank Senators from that State, and the latter Mr. Van Buren's Secretary of State!! Among the nays on the other hand, we find the names of the only four Representatives from Virginia, who then acted with the *Federal* party, to wit: Messrs. Sheffey, Breckenridge, Lewis and Randolph; the only three Federalists from North Carolina, Culpeper, Standard, and Gaston; Rufus King of New York; Timothy Pickering of Massachusetts; Daniel Webster, Robert Goodloe Harper, &c. &c. And yet *the Bank is called a Federal measure!*

We are told, too, sometimes, that a National Bank is hostile to Southern interests. If this were so, we may well wonder at Southern stupidity, which placed this weapon of aggression in the hands of the Northern people,—a stupidity only exceeded by that of the Northern people themselves, in so reluctantly accepting it. Looking at the vote of 1816, *geographically*, we find the following results:

	For the Bill.	Against it.
New Hampshire,	1	5
Vermont,	1	4
Massachusetts,	7	7
Rhode Island,	1	1
Connecticut,	2	5
New York,	13	8
New Jersey,	3	0
Pennsylvania,	7	11
Delaware,	0	2
Maryland,	4	3
Virginia,	8	11
North Carolina,	9	3
South Carolina,	8!	1!
Georgia,	5!	1!
Kentucky,	4	4
Tennessee,	3	1
Ohio,	2	2
Louisiana,	1	0

It will be seen, from this statement, that a majority of the Northern representatives voted against the Bill in 1816, and a majority of the Southern representatives in favor of it; which shows that it is called a Northern with precisely the same justice that it is called a federal measure.

But our chapter is long enough for today. We shall hereafter, "as time and opportunity may serve," shake off the dust from a few more forgotten facts in reference to this question.

WHAT THE WHIGS WANT.

A pure, intelligent, patriotic, and independent Congress.

An honest, discreet, faithful and fearless President.

An able, practical, decided and incorruptible Judiciary.

The preservation of all the rights, liberties and franchise, bequeathed to us by our Revolutionary Fathers.

The full employment and ample reward of every department of industry and enterprize in the country.

A sound, uniform and abundant currency.

Strict accountability and rigid economy in all the expenditures of the general and state governments.

The perfectly free and independent action of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches of the government—forbidding, and preventing, at all hazards, the encroachments, usurpations or consolidation of power.

State Legislatures, drawn "fresh from the people," understanding and representing every interest in the community, and capable and willing to promote the comman weal.

"Federal Whiggery."—This is a favorite term with the Aministration presses, when speaking of the Whig cause. We recently met with a Loco Foco paper, where the whole Whig party were denounced as "Hartford Convention Federalists." Reproach and malice can go no farther than this. And yet we might put up with it, if the party did not claim to be, themselves, *exclusive* Democrats. But the truth is, they have in their ranks some of the most notorious blue-light Federalists of the day. And they have just given a fresh proof how easily they can accommodate their principles to circumstances. In Massachusetts, Theodore Sedgwick has been nominated by the Van Buren party as their candidate for Lieut. Governor. Of his political opinions and associations, the Boston Courier thus speaks: "Mr. Sedgwick is a Federalist, died in the wool. He is not only a Federalist, but a downright, true blue, Hartford Convention Federalist—one who has united in the declaration, that he is willing to live and die in the faith of that honored and much abused Convention." *Register.*

INDEPENDENCE IS A DREAM.

"No one lives for himself."—St. Paul.

An independent man is a glorious object in theory, but in practice an impossibility. Independence is a state as contrary to the laws of nature as the laws of nations. With regard to the former, look through the whole creation, and you will see how beautiful it is contrived; that every thing alive, or inanimate, shall be linked together in a chain of progressive dependencies. The flower cannot blossom without the assistance of the sun; the heat of the sun is tempered by the shower; the moisture of April prepares the earth for the fragrance of May; the glow of June ripens the fruits of summer, and produces the variegated beauties of the vegetable world.

Take a short view of the animal system. Man teaches the horse to be obedient; the horse in return, devotes his service to the use of man. The milk of the cow would be painful, were it not relieved by the exertion of human industry, and human industry is rewarded by the produce. The faithful dog loves the master by whom he is fed, the man is indebted to the brute for keeping the wolf from the flock, a new debt of gratitude here begins; and thus you may stretch the line from the ant or the mole hill, to the bulky elephant.

Every thing exists by favor, obligation, and the dependency which some affect to treat with scorn. Man, of all others, has the reason most potent for admiration of this benevolent system. The most helpless tribe of animals, he is dependent from his birth. Born almost without instinct, he comes into the world a crying, feeble creature. Indebted to his mother and nurse for years that his brains are not dashed out: unable to procure sustenance for an hour, he owes all his boasted faculties to the industry of others. He gleans one idea in this place, a second in another, and all the knowledge of which he is so ridiculously proud, is but one vast loan, for which he has been a dependent on the invention and the ingenuity of other men. He arrives at boyhood; were he then left a free and independent agent, in the name of Heaven, what would become of him? He might run about like a wild cat, or a monkey, and the glory of creation be degraded to the state of the brute. Nature has ordained dependence as the origin, the final cause of emancipation and freedom.

We now take man in his last and most important state: he has reached the age of one and-twenty—what is he then? Without the experience of men double his age, he would be a cork floating on the surface of a troubled ocean; a mere feather, subject to every gust of passion, every puff of caprice! Dependency still preserves him: he depends on a father for instruction, on a friend for advice, on a wife for love, on a child for duty, on the world for every thing? A man abstracted from all these ties is a savage: he is a monster divided from his species, a link hewn off from the long general chain! A social savage is a farce, a jest, a grimace! No man ever was, can, or will be, a really INDEPENDENT man. The rich must depend upon the poor for labor, the poor on the rich for support; thus the grand machine moves on in sublime simplicity, jarring atoms are composed, and every thing finds its proper level. It is this teaches the parent to watch its little offspring; it is this instructs the pious youth to remunerate a parent's kindness, when second childhood makes the father again depend for life on the being to whom he has given it.

A Remarkable Instance of Funaticism.—The structure of the brain, and the investigation of the phenomena connected with matter and mind, have long employed the researches of the most celebrated philosophers. A Mr. Herman Goltz passed many years in anatomical investigations of the brain, and in endeavouring to trace the connection between its marvellous and its important uses. At last, despairing of attaining the end of his long and wearisome investigations, he hung himself in his dissecting room, and was nearly devoured by the rats before his loss was discovered. His work on the topography and nomenclature of the cerebral mass is still extant, though of the utmost rarity. Before he committed suicide, he wrote on a slip of paper, the following remarkable words: "For more than twenty years I have pursued a phantom, an ignis fatuus, that has decoyed me into misery and ruin. My vision has become so dim that I can no longer distinguish the objects of my research—my hand is too tremulous to hold the scalpel. Confined in this charnel house, I have been estranged from nature's fair and inviting prospects—I have cultivated no man's friendship, nor sought for the affection of women. I have, indeed, read of the charms of society, the exhilarations of wine, the delights of a domestic partner, and the blessedness of children; but I have been a solitary student; water has been my only beverage: no female can reproach me with attachment, nor can a child curse me for its existence. To live longer is useless—the past has been misemployed, the present is wearisome, and I will anticipate the future!" *The Doctor.*

The Biter Bitten.—A man in the dress of a workman, was lately walking in the streets of Berlin with a packet in his hand, sealed with five seals, and inscribed with an address, and a note that it contained 100 thalers in treasury bills. As the bearer appeared to be at a loss, he was accosted by a passenger, who asked him whom he was looking for. The simple countryman placed the packet in the inquirer's hands and requested that he would read the address. The reply was made as with an agreeable surprise—"Why, this letter is for me—I have been expecting it for a long while!" The messenger upon this demanded ten thalers for the carriage of the packet, which was readily paid, with a liberal addition to the porter. The new possessor of the packet hastened to an obscure corner to examine his prize—but, on his breaking the seals, found nothing but a few sheets of blank paper, on which was written "Done!"

Progress of the Arts.—In 1834, a Steam Press was manufactured in England which struck off one thousand printed sheets in an hour. This was thought at that time, to be the perfection of the art, and was so announced. But we recently saw a press at work in the Office of the National Intelligencer, which struck off 2500 sheets within the hour; and a late N. Y. Courier and Enquirer states that that paper is printed on a Press which strikes off six thousand sheets an hour! This would really seem the "perfection of the art," when it is stated that, with the Presses now in common use in country Offices, 250 sheets, one hour with another, is considered good work. *Raleigh Register.*

Big Hog.—The Cincinnati News gives an account of a large hog belonging to Mr. J. W. Bell, of Fayette county, Indiana. Dimensions as follows:

	Ft.	In.
Length from end of snout to end of tail,	8	9
Height,	4	2
Circumference of the arm,	1	2
Girth,	6	9
Knee,	0	11
Hoof,	0	10½
Throat,	4	0
Tail,	0	8
Length and breadth of ear,	14 by 9	
Length of tusks,	0	8

Supposed weight 1,400 pounds.

The hog would have weighed, when fully fattened, it is supposed, 2,000 pounds.

Our Saxon Fathers.—The Saxons came into England about the middle of the fifth century. They were pagans: they were a wild and warlike people; brave, rejoicing in seastorms, and beautiful in person, with blue eyes, and long, flowing hair. Their warriors wore their shields suspended from their necks by chains. Their horsemen were armed with iron sledge-hammers. Their priests rode upon mares, and carried into the battle field an image of the god Irminsula; in figure like an armed man; his helmet crested with a cock; in his right hand a banner emblazoned with a red rose; a bear covered upon his breast; and hanging from his shoulders. A shield on which was a lion in a field of flowers.

Prussia.—The Prussian State Gazette publishes the census of the kingdom, made up to the end of 1837. The whole population, not including that of the principality of Neufchatel, amounted to 14,098,125 inhabitants, in which number the army is reckoned. The Provinces contain as follows: Prussia 2,152,873; Posen, 1,169,706; Brandenburg, 1,741,411; Pomerania, 990,285; Silesia, 2,679,473; Saxony, 1,564,187; Westphalia, 1,328,467; Rhenish provinces, 2,473,733. The census taken in 1816, including nearly all the provinces of which the kingdom now consists, gave a total of 10,349,031. The population has therefore increased by 3,749,094 in 21 years. Deducting 25,256 for the population of the Principality of Lichtenburg, acquired by Prussia during the interval of these years, the net increase from 1816 to 1837, is 3,723,838 inhabitants.

From the French Papers.—The sugar manufactured from the beet root, annually in France, is stated by the Paris Journal to be 55,000 tons—one half the consumption of the people.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, October 25.

STATE ELECTIONS.

Pennsylvania—Complete returns from this state have not yet been received; but it is pretty certain that Porter, the Van Buren candidate for Governor, has been elected by a majority of some five or eight thousand votes. The delegation in Congress will be apportioned, it is believed, as at present—17 Van Buren, 11 Whigs. The complexion of the Legislature is not yet known. It is admitted that the Whigs will have a majority in the Senate; but it is doubtful which party will preponderate in the House. Both parties claim a majority on joint ballot.

The new Constitution, in the framing of which the Convention was occupied some six months, at an expense to the state of about five hundred thousand dollars, has been *rejected* by the people by a large majority.

New Jersey.—The Whigs have a majority in the Legislature. Some uncertainty yet remains in relation to the Congressional ticket; it is supposed, however, that the Whigs will prevail by a small majority.

Ohio.—In this state the Van Buren party have elected their Governor, and a majority in both houses of the Legislature. Of the members of Congress there will be, it is probable, 11 Vans and 8 Whigs.

South Carolina.—In this state the Calhoun interest has carried every thing before it. The sub-treasury candidates for Congress have prevailed in all except two districts. Gen. Campbell and Waddy Thompson are the only Whigs elected.

Vermont.—The Legislature of Vermont convened at Montpelier on the 11th instant. Solomon Foot (Whig) was chosen Speaker of the House by 147 votes against 78 for Dillingham. (V. B.) and 1 scattering.

After the two Houses were organized, they met in convention, and proceeded to canvass the votes for Governor and Lieut. Governor, which were declared as follows:

FOR GOVERNOR.

Silas H. Jenison, (Whig.)	24.738
Wm. C. Bradley, (Van Buren,)	19,194
Scattering,	37
Total vote,	43,969

The election for Mayor in the City of Baltimore has resulted in the choice of Gen. Leakin (Whig) by a majority of 467 votes over his opponent Col. Moore.

The New York Gazette announces the death, on the 14th instant, of Commodore John Orde Creighton, of the United States Navy.

Revolutionary Hero Gone!—The death of Captain Thorndick Chase is announced in the Baltimore papers. The deceased was in the naval service of his country during the whole of the war of the Revolution; and as a citizen of Baltimore, where he had resided upwards of half a century, his worth was truly appreciated. He was the sailor's friend, and as a mark of respect, the flags of the shipping in port were placed at half-mast during the day.

Strangers' Fever in Charleston.—The Courier, of the 10th instant, says:

"The total number of deaths for the week ending on Saturday last, amounted to fifty-one, thirty-eight of which were by Stranger's Fever, considerably less than were reported last week, but equal in number to the report of the week previous, from which it appears there has been no abatement whatever in the progress of the disease."

Murder!—The Halifax Advocate of the 10th instant, states that "A most awful murder was committed in that county on the night of the 3d instant. Mrs. Tempy Shaw, wife of Mr. James Shaw, shot her husband through the heart, and he expired instantly. We have not been able to learn the particulars, but understand that they had lived disagreeably together for some time. This is the second murder we have had to record this year committed by females, in this county. We forbear comment, as the matter will no doubt undergo judicial investigation.—Mrs. Shaw has not been committed to jail yet for the offence. It is supposed that she has 'cut out.'"

AFFAIRS IN GUILFORD.

It will be recollected that soon after the August Election, the Standard preferred a serious and wighty charge against the Merchants of Guilford, the citizens of Greensborough, and the Society of Friends. The accusation was indignantly denied by the Merchants, in a body, through the columns of this paper. The Standard then published the certificate of one Hardy Bridges, by way of substantiating the allegation; but the last Greensborough Patriot copies a Court record, by which it appears that the witness of the Standard is totally unworthy of credit, having been convicted of kidnapping, besides being guilty of other crimes and misdemeanors. In this situation of affairs, the last Standard comes out with the following acknowledgment: *Register*.

"From the testimony adduced in regard to the character of the evidence in support of the assertions made by our correspondents, as to the doings in Guilford, and other circumstances, we freely acknowledge that our friends have utterly failed in establishing all or any part of the charges brought against the merchants of Guilford, the citizens of the town of Greensboro', or the Society of Friends."

Half a million of dollars in bets.—One of the most melancholy signs of the times we have seen is the fact, that over half a million of dollars are staked in bets in Pennsylvania, on the result of that election. We trust the day is coming when it will be a State's Prison offence to bet money on the result of an Election. It is odious, wicked gambling, ten thousand times more fearful to the morals of the community than all the Roulette Tables or Gambling Hells in Paris or London.

N. Y. Express.

North Eastern Boundary.—The Fredericksto, (N. B.) Sentinel publishes a letter from Governor Kent, of Maine, in which he notifies Sir John Harvey, that he had sent Commissioners to explore the disputed territory. The Governor of New Brunswick replies:

"Of the courtesy of your Excellency's communication, I beg you to believe, that I am perfectly sensible; and when in reply thereto, I inform your Excellency, that I shall not deem it necessary to interfere with a mission, whose operations shall be confined to the purpose stated in your Excellency's letter, namely, that of merely obtaining topographical information, it is incumbent upon me to add, that it will be my imperative duty, not to suffer any infringement of the possession and jurisdiction which Great Britain holds in the Territory in dispute, until the question of right is decided.

With great respect, I have the honor, &c. (Signed) J. HARVEY.

Lt. Governor of H. B. Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, To His Excelleny Governor Kent, &c.

New Orleans, October 10.

Land Slides.—The low stage of water has occasioned the caving in of the earth at the landing of almost every town on the banks of the Mississippi. The first accident of the kind occurred at New Orleans, which swallowed up a portion of the wharves along the Picayune Tier. The next happened at Vicksburg, and more recently the Free Trader describes two other land slides at Rodney and Natchez. In the latter place the land had cracked in two places near the cotton press, and extended nearly as low down as the Steamboat Hotel. The walls of the cotton warehouse erected near the press were cracked considerably, and it is supposed they will have to be removed. A gentleman direct from Rodney, states that a portion of the town had fallen into the river, and that two houses had actually been destroyed by the land slide or caving of the bank. No tidings of a similar disaster at Grand Gulf has yet reached us, and protected as that place is, by the rocky abutments of the Gulf Hills, there is a probability that it may escape the threatened mischief.

Bulletin.

A fire occurred on the 10th inst. which nearly laid waste the town of Staunton, Va. Thirty-five horses were burned in the stable of the Wayne Tavern, which was also consumed, as well as the square attached to it. Loss estimated at $50,000; no insurance. The fire originated in the Stable.

Treaty of Commerce with Greece.—The Globe publishes officially a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and the King of Greece. This treaty was signed at London on the 22d of December last by Mr. Stevenson, our Minister at the Court of Great Britain, and by Spiridion Tricoupi, the Minister of the King of Greece at the same, and the ratifications were exchanged at the same place on the 25th of June last. The treaty stipulates for the reciprocal admission of the vessels of each country into the ports of the other, and the admission and export in them of all goods on the payment of the same duties as are exacted on national vessels, from whatever ports they may come, except other ports of the same country, the coasting trade being excepted. It contains, also, other provisions similar to those embraced in the commercial treaties of the United States with other States. *Nat. Int.*

We are happy to learn that the Wilmington and Halifax Rail Road Company have opened two sections of their Rail Road, one at the northern end, of 12 miles in extent, which brings the Road southwardly to Enfield, the other, of 10 miles in length which carries it to Faison's Depot, at Goshen, completing thereby, 87 miles of the Rail Road, and reducing the staging to 90 miles only. We are informed that 10 miles more will be finished in November, and 10 in December next, leaving, at that time, but 60 miles of the Road to be done, when the whole will be completed.

The Company are now running daily their Rail Road and Stage Line from this place to Weldon, on the Roanoke, and their Steamboats 3 times a week between this and Charleston. *Wilmington Adv.*

The Steam Saw Mill on the Waccamaw River, recently built, and put into operation by our enterprising Townsman Isaac Northrop, was burnt down a few nights since. The loss is very heavy to Mr. Northrop, there being no insurance on the property. *Ib.*

A villainous attempt was made the other night to destroy the buildings at the Mooresville depot, of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company. A parcel of combustible matter was placed under one corner of the ware-house, and fire put to it, which burnt a large hole into the building before it was discovered. A great quantity of merchandise was stored in the ware-house. *Ib.*

In the late Freshet, Tar River was higher than it has been since 1798—and about a foot higher than in the great freshet of 1817. The Cape Fear and Neuse were also unusually high: and, every where, immense damage was sustained by the destruction of Mills, Crops, Stock, Fences, &c. The losses on Tar River, Fishing Creek, Swift Creek and Deep Creek are estimated at three millions of dollars. *Register.*

Good Example.—Professor Rogers, the Virginia Geologist, as he prosecutes his researches through the state, gives lectures in each town at which he arrives, thus imparting instruction to the people, and frequently eliciting valuable information. *Ib.*

Powder Explosion.—The Harrisburg Intelligencer states, that the Powder Mill of A. & A. Watson, situated on the Monongahela, about four miles above Pittsburg, containing seven thousand pounds of powder, was blown up on Wednesday, with a crash which was heard eighteen or twenty miles around. One man was so much hurt that he died the same evening, and another injured, but not seriously. The houses in the vicinity were shattered, and several men on the opposite side side of the river were prostrated by the shock. *Ib.*

We understand that the Texian Minister, on the occasion of exchanging the ratifications of the boundary convention lately published, delivered to the acting Secretary of State a note, in which, after stating in friendly terms that although, since the note of Mr. Forsyth, declining the proposition submitted by Texas for her admission into the Union, the question of annexation had been considered by the United States Government as finally disposed of; yet, inasmuch as the impression appeared still to remain upon the public mind in both countries that the proposition was still pending, he had been instructed by his Government to communicate to that of the United States its formal and absolute withdrawal of that proposition. *Globe.*

Alabama Banks.—It is stated in the New York Courier, on the authority of letters from the South, that the recent Convention of the Alabama banks had dissolved without fixing a day for resumption. Two of the Mobile banks were in favor of fixing the first day of January, but they found no support in the Convention. *National Intelligencer.*

Intercourse between the Atlantic and Pacific.

From the Baltimore American.

We learn with much satisfaction that it is proposed to address a memorial, signed by the merchants of this city, to the President of the United States, praying for the establishment of a line of government packets between this country and Chagres, with a view to the speedy transmission of intelligence, overland, to and from the Pacific. Such an arrangement could not fail to produce the best consequences, not only so far as the recept on of advices from our National Ships in those seas is concerned, but would be of incalculable advantage to the commercial interests in furnishing the shortest channel of inter communication, and a safe mode of tansmitting specie under the protection of our National flag.

It is also proposed that the vessels employed be fast sailing schooners, of the description for the construction of which our shipwrights are so justly celebrated. The central position of Baltimore, and its nearness to the seat of the General Government, renders it in all respects the most eligible point from which these packets should sail, and, independently of any benefit to be derived from the measure to our citizens, there is no doubt the common interest of the country would be best subserved by the selection recommended. The memorialists have our most hearty wishes for the success of their project, the advantages of which must, we think, recommended it to the favorable consideration of the Government. The memorial is, we understand, in preparation, and will forthwith be circulated for signatures.

Distressing News.—The loss of life and property by the late storm is greater than ever before known by a single hurricane. It is said the southern coast is literally lined with wrecked vessels; and that on the Bahama Banks, which lie opposite to the coast of Florida, between thirty and forty vessels were lost on the 7th of September. The gale was most frightfully violent, blowing the bare masts and spars out of staunch and new vessels.

Among those wrecked on the coast of Florida was a French brig from Havanna, bound to Bordeaux; only seven out of sixteen persons who were on board, were saved. The survivors were visited by a large party of armed Indians, who spared their lives because they were Frenchmen, saying that they kill all Americans.

The brig Alna, Thomas, of Portland, from St. Thomas, also went ashore at the same place; and *every man on board was massacred by the Indians*, except one Dutchman, who was spared at the time of the general slaughter, and subsequently hid himself in the hold of the brig. A further account states that two more of the crew of the Alna were saved, one of whom was shot through the thigh and hand, but has nearly recovered.

Arrest of a Methodist Minister.—Much excitement exists in Brown county, Ohio, in consequence of the arrest of the Rev. John B. Mahan, of Sardinia, (Ohio,) by order of the Governor of Ohio, on an executive warrant from the Governor of Kentucky. Mr. Mahan is a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, located at Sardinia, and a noted abolitionist. It appears, that two indictments were found against him by the Grand Jury of Kentucky, for kidnaping and inducing slaves in Kentucky, to leave their masters, and he was sent for as a fugitive from justice. It is alleged on the other hand, that he has not been in Kentucky for seventeen years. Nevertheless, as he was indicted by the Grand Jury, and sent for, by an executive warrant, it was the duty of the Governor of Ohio to deliver him up, and he was accordingly sent off to Kentucky for trial.

Inasmuch, as many of the people of Sardinia aver, that on the day of the alleged offence, Mr. Mahan was attending to his duties in Ohio, it is supposed that the indictment was procured by the testimony of perjured witnesses, and that it will be proved, on the trial, that he is innocent of the charge. It is also stated that he did not have the benefit of a writ of *habeas corpus*, for his delivery. If so, he probably did not apply for it, or it would have been conceded, as a right. The excitement, however, was so great, that it is probable that a correct statement of the case has not been published.

The Cincinnati Whig of the 5th inst. says:—"A geat *bobbery* was kicked up yesterday afternoon and this morning among the Dutch and other laborers on the Whtie Water Canal basin, in this city, by the running away of the Contractor, Samuel P. Townsend. One or two hundred of them were assembled this morning, round the office of the Canal Company, on Third street, with the view of obtaining their dues from the company—but we suppose it was *no go*, as the company had probably paid the contractor, and had nothing to do with the laborers. We understand that the contractor owes some of the laborers as much as three hundred dollars each. It is a hard case, for the poor working men, to be thus deprived of their laborious earnings. No one seems to know where Townsend is gone. A large number of men are, by his villainy, not only thrown out of employment, but placed in a suffering and pennyless condition.

We understand that the Matanoca Paper Manufacturing Campany of Petersburg are now filling an order from Philadelphia with a superb manufacture of their mill. This is a new turn to the current of trade. Add this fact to demands at the North for the Domestic Goods and Yarns turned from our factories and orders for Tredegar Mills rolled Iron from the same quarter, and we see that Virginia can do *something* in the way of Manufacturing; and that she can enter the market along with the veterans of the calling. Let her go on—with her extensive capacities and due energy, a short time will place her in the front rank of manufacturing States.

Richmond Compiler.

More Indian Relics.—A visitor to the great mammoth cave in Kentucky thus writes to the Louisville Literary Register:

There is not the shadow of a doubt but that the Cave was once the habitation of the Indians. The ashes of their fires, and innumerable signs, proclaim it once thickly populated. Canes partly burnt, are found nearly over the whole explored Cave. Mummies have been found and removed. A Giant's bones rest near the mouth. Last week a pair of moccasins and a reticule were found two miles from the mouth—all made of very fine bark or grass, and handsomely platted. The reticule is very handsome, about six inches in length, with tassels and draw-strings. The moccasins are not fellows—one is a small one, about eight inches long, and no doubt adorned and warmed the beautiful foot of a princess.

Do not be avaricious.—It is astonishing to contemplate the evil and dangerous results arising from a spirit of avarice, and we see these dangers amplified in the case of Benjamin Rathbun, sent to the State Prison for the crime of forgery. The West had no citizen more enterprising, but it was a rash, injudicious, inexpedient enterprise, which in striving to grasp too much lost every thing. Mr. Rathbun was ready for any speculation ---buy lots---build houses---establish steam boats—run a line of stages, erect hotels, and thus shackle himself with every kind of operation in stocks, rail roads, canals, manufactories, buildings, &c. &c.

Having originally but little capital of his own—possessing, it is true, a strong mind and active habits, he plunged into a vortex of difficulties; the panic found him short of money, and he resorted to forgery, not from a natural viciousness of character or a love of crime, but to sustain himself and his credit, intending, there is no doubt, to take up those forged drafts when in funds. It is thus that crime engrafts itself insensibly on injudicious and unwise projects: men get exited by ambition, and spurred on by avarice, and the issue frequently is that fraud is called in with the hope of averting calamity. Let us be content with our lot—contentment is a blessing, and let every man confine himself to the pursuit that education, habit and inclination have qualified him for. Try first to get a living, then to improve it, finally to make and lay by money. Let no man suppose that fortunes can be made in a day. *N. York Star.*

There is a feature in French and English newspapers which never fails to impress a stranger in those countries. It is the *price* affixed to every article advertised in them. Every one of the "million of human wants ungratified" offered for sale, is ticketed with its value in francs or shillings, and the reader can decide whether he will purchase, without the trouble of going over miles of unknown streets and shops, to ascertain what the thing he needs will cost. From this price there is seldom any abatement, the shopkeepers seldom having time to listen to or patience to indulge that feminine accomplisement, the art of cheapening. We have only one more word to say about the matter—we wish American newspapers would furnish similar intelligence by priced advertisements.

Baltimore Athenæum.

We are not careful enough to analize the cause of our many prejudices against certain things and certain individuals. A man whom we dislike wears a certain colored garment, and we at once take up a prejudice against that color. He plays on a certain instrument, and that instrument, to us, makes, whenever heard, execrable music. Another may be peculiarly fond of that instrument, because a much loved person performs upon it, or has performed upon it in times long past, and we thoughtlessly call him a man of no taste, because to him its sound is delightful, awakening only pleasant sensations. And thus it is through all the relations of society. We are governed in our tastes and often in our opinions by prejudices which have but a sandy foundation and should at once crumble into dust. *Ibid.*

FOREIGN.

By the steam ship Roal William, arrived at New York, in 19 days from Liverpool, dates from that port to the 20th September are received.

British ports are open for foreign grain. The weather had been favorable in the main for the harvest, but in consequence of previous high averages the duty on wheat was reduced to the lowest rate. The London Spectator of September 15, says, "scarcity of food is now experienced by the bulk of the English people. Yesterday, the average price having reached 73s. and a fraction, foreign corn was offered as duty free, the duty paid being only a shilling a quarter. It is stated that upwards of a million of quarters of continental wheat, in addition to the previous stock, have arrived in London within these few days."

The affairs of Spain are in a deranged state. The Spanish cabinet has fallen to pieces. A new Ministry had been formed under the Duke de Frias. Intelligence was received in London on the 10th that Espartero had retreated from before Estella, and that the Carlists were preparing to invest Bilboa.

The steamer Forfarshire from Hull to Dundee, was lost in a gale, on the Ferne Islands; all of the passengers perished, save one, and the captain and ten of the crew were also drowned. Many of the passengers were ladies.

Letters from Egypt say that the long warfare between the Pacha and the rebellious Druses in Syria has been terminated by arrangement, the Druses submitting and giving hostages. They state also that the Pacha has consented to pay the arrears of tribute to the Sultan.

A new treaty of commerce has been negotiated been Great Britain and Turkey.

A London paper of September 4th says, all the detachments for regiments in Canada have embarked on board the Athol troop ship; those intended for corps in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are to be conveyed out in the Eagle, transport, which is at present fitting up for the purpose.

Fanaticism.—A new sect of fanatics calling themselves the "Candlesticks of the Church," and claiming the power of working miracles, has sprung up lately in England.

MARRIED,

In this place, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Henry H. Prout, HENRY K. NASH, esq. of this town, to Miss MARY A. SIMPSON, daughter of Samuel Simpson, esq. of Newbern.

In this county, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. James Phillips, Mr. JOHN R. BALDWIN to Miss MARY CRAIG, daughter of Mr. Alexander Craig.

Also, on the same day, Mr. THOMAS G. PRATT to Mis NANCY HART, daughter of Mr. Morgan Hart, deceased.

Weekly Almanac.

OCTOBER.	Sun rises	Sun sets.
25 Thursday,	6 36	5 24
26 Friday,	6 37	5 23
27 Saturday,	6 38	5 22
28 Sunday,	6 39	5 21
29 Monday,	6 40	5 20
30 Tuesday,	6 41	5 19
31 Wednesday	6 42	5 18

MOON'S PHASES. D. H. M.
Full 3 9 30 morn
Last 10 5 7 morn
New 18 9 7 morn
First 26 3 40 morn

MARKETS.

Petersburg, October 18.

Cotton—new 11 to 12, old 10 to 13.
Tobacco—Lugs 6.00 to 8.00.
Leaf 8.50 to 12.00.
Wheat—Red 1.60 to 1.65.
White 1.65 to 1.70.
Flour, 8.00.

Raleigh, October 24.

Flour, 7.00 to 8.00.
Corn, 80 cents per bushel.
Flax seed, 1.00.
Cotton, 7 to 9.

Fayetteville, October 17.

Flour, 8 00.
Corn, 75 to 85.
Cotton, 8 to 9.

THE NORTH CAROLINA

Justice.

WE regret exceedingly that the appearance of this work has necessarily been so long delayed; and we again assure the public that every exertion has been used to complete it by the time it was expected. The plan of the work, since it was first advertised, has been so improved as to cost many times the quantity of labor then anticipated. And besides, northern materials had to be procured, which could not be brought on till the late rains had swelled the waters. We have no hesitation in assuring our patrons and the public, that the printing and binding will be completed at Raleigh, and the Book ready for delivery, just as soon as practicable.

THE PROPRIETOR.

October 12. 42—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1838.

Joseph Gill and Edwin G. Reade, Trustees, vs. Arthur Buchanan.

Original attachment levied on land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Arthur Buchanan, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in December next, and then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or the land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Charles Mason, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the third Monday in September, 1838.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk*.

Price adv. $5 00 42—6w

ORANGE HOTEL.

Hillsborough, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that this large and commodious establishment, situated on the street leading directly west from the Court House, is now open for the reception of Travellers and Regular Boarders. Having erected this building especially for a Hotel, no expense or pains will be spared to give it character abroad, his customers may therefore rest assured that his accommodations will be good.

☞ Families, desirous of spending some time in the place, may find comfortable accommodations at the Orange Hotel.

ISAIAH H. SPENCER.

October 17 41—tf

☞ The North Carolina Standard, and Carolina Patriot, will publish the above six months, and forward their accounts to the proprietor for payment.

To Bridge Builders.

PROPOSALS will be received until the second Saturday in November next, for repairing the Bridge over Eno, at this place. For specifications, apply to either of the subscribers.

Cadwallader Jones,
Edmond Strudwick,
Josiah Turner,
John U. Kirkland,
Catlet Campbell,
} *Commissioners.*

October 10 40—

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by William E. Anderson, to secure the payment of certain debts therein mentioned, I shall offer for sale, on a credit of twelve months, with interest from the date,

The Store House now occupied by Cave & Collard

One other Lot, No. 33 Tryon street, with a Stable, adjoining the lot of George Burgwin, esq opposite Mrs. Waters

One other Lot, No. 51 Hasel street, opposite William Numan's.

The sale to take place before the Court-House on Saturday the 1st day of December next, at 12 o'clock,

At 2 o'clock on the same day, I shall offer for sale, on the same terms, at the residence of Mr. Anderson, his

Household Furniture and Kitchen Utensils.

For sums under ten dollars cash will be expected Bond and security will be required.

JAMES WEBB, *Trustee*.

October 3. 39—3w

Equity Sale.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1838.

Joseph Armstrong and wife.
Petition to sell Real Estate of Heirs at Law of Jonathan Watson, deceased.

IN pursuance to a decree made in the above petition, I shall offer for sale, on a credit of six and twelve months, about

300 acres of Land,

more or less, lying on the waters of Little River, adjoining the lands of Jesse Parker, Samuel Turrentine, and others. Sale to take place on the 26th day of November next, before the court house door in Hillsborough. Bond and security will be required.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

October 3. 39—3w

Blanks for sale at this Office.

For the Recorder.

To Miss S. L. M.

ON HER DEPARTURE.

And art thou, lady, firm to go
More genial climes to find?
And wilt thou cast the withering leaves
Of hope upon the mind?

Ah! cruel sentence! thee to send
Far from thy friends so dear;
O would there were some angel nigh
To blot it with a tear.

No fragrance dwells upon the air,
In absence of the rose;
Nor beauteous tints, when spring is gone,
The lovely tulip shows.

No note of peace, or voice of glee,
The balmy winds convey;
The eye is dim, the heart is sick
When you are far away.

And look you *still* for dearer friends,
Or laughing joy more pure?
A soul of tend'rest make is here,
And gushing heart, I'm sure.

The needle may its pole forsake,
The sun forget to shine;
But there's a heart will ne'er forget
The beauties of thy mind.

But what, abet am I to thee,
That I should dare to grieve?
Why steals the sigh, or glows the cheek,
When told that you must leave?

Ah! restless thought! why thus obtrude
To bring the deathless smart?
She's firm to go, nor wills to take
The rose-bud of my heart.

HOSIXTOR OPSINOOS.

Chapel Hill, October 16.

South American Horsemen—We came upon an immense herd of wild horses and Candioti, jun. said, "Now, Senor Don Juan, I must shew you how to tame a colt." So saying, the word was given for pursuit of the herd, and off like lightning started the Gaucho horsemen, Candioti and myself keeping up with them. The herd consisted of about two thousand horses, neighing and snorting, with ears erect and flowing tails, their manes outspread to the wind. Off they flew affrighted the moment they were conscious of pursuit. The Gauchos set up their usual cry: the dogs were left in the distance; it was not till we had followed the flock at full speed, and without a check for five miles, that the two headmost peons launched their bolas at the horse which each had respectively singled out of the herd. Down to the ground, with frightful somersets, came two gallant colts. The herd continued its headlong flight, leaving behind their two prostrate companions. Upon these the whole band of Gauchos now ran in: lazos were applied to tie their legs; one man held down the head of each horse, and another the hind quarters, while, with singular rapidity and dexterity, two other Gauchos put the saddles and bridles on their fallen, trembling and almost frantic victims. The animals made a simultaneous and most surprsing vault; they reared, plunged and kicked; now they started off at full gallop, and anon stopped short in their career, with their heads between their legs, endeavoring to throw their riders. Vain hope indeed! Immoveable, they smiled at the unavailing efforts of the turbulent and outrageous animal to unseat them; and in less than an hour from the time of their mounting, it was very evident who were to be the masters.

Robertson's Paraguay.

The following is related of Sir Colin Campbell, by an English paper:

Sir Colin Campbell.—About six weeks before the battle of Assaye, General Wellesley thought it necessary to obtain possession of an important fort, named Ahmednugger. It was taken by a most gallant escalade: in the thick of the assault General Wellesley saw a young officer, who had reached the top of the "very lofty wall," thrust off by the enemy, and falling through the air from a great height. Gen. Wellesley had little doubt that he must have been severely wounded, if not killed by the fall; but hastened to inquire the name and fate of the gallant young fellow, he had the satisfaction of seeing him in a moment after comparatively little injured, again mounting to the assault. Next morning the General sent for him, offered to teach him to his staff as brigade major, and from that hour, through all his fields and fortunes, even to the conquest of Paris, continued with him, in his personal family and friendship, and used sometimes to say that the first time he had ever seen him was in the air. That young officer is now Sir Colin Campbell, knight commander of the bath, a Major General in the army, and Governor of Nova Scotia.

The following calculation embodies a most important suggestion to the working classes. If a man of 22 years of age, begins to save a dollar a week, and puts it to interest every year, he would have, at 31 years of age, six hundred and fifty dollars; at 41, one thousand six hundred and eighty; at 51, three thousand six hundred and eighty; at 61, six thousand one hundred and fifty; and at 71, eleven thousand five hundred dollars. When we look at these sums, and when we think how much temptation and evil might be avoided in the very act of saving them, and how much good a man in humble circumstances might do for his family by these sums, we cannot help wondering that there are not more savers of a dollar a week.

Cincinnati News.

A Thought.—Were children accustomed from infancy, to hear nothing but correct conversation, there would be but little need of their learning arbitrary rules of Grammar—they would naturally speak and write correctly. Hence it is that children of educated parents are generally so much more easy and graceful in their conversation than the children of the uneducated. Our language, like our manners, is caught from those with whom we associate; and if we would have the young improve in this important part of education, we must be careful that they hear no vulgarisms from us. Parents and teachers cannot be too particular in their use of language in the presence of imitative children.

Pestalozzian.

"*We planted on Shares,*"—"John," said a traveller to a farmer's boy who was hoeing in the field, "your corn is small." "Yes, we planted the small kind." "But it looks dwarfish and yellow." "Yes, we planted the yellow sort." "I mean you will not get half a crop—do you understand me?" "O, yes, sir—I understand—we don't expect to, for we planted on shares."

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C. on the 1st day of October, 1838, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
Anderson Armstrong

B
Robert Berry
H. M. Ballard
Mary Ballard
Thomas Burton
Benjamin Browning
Thomas Boroughs

C
Mrs. Isabella Craig
Tamesea Campbell
Wm. Crabtree, sen.
Abraham H. Crabtree
Thomas Cate of John
William C. Crump
William Clinsey
William V. Clarke
William Clarke
Mary Collins
Elijah Couch

D
Dr. John Z. Davis
Edward Davis
John De Graffenreid
Thomas De Graffenreid

E
Robert L. Edmonds

F
John Fosset
Alexander Forrest

G
P. Gooch
Robert Grissom

H
Allen Huskey
David Heart
Archibald W. Horner
James H. Holcomb
James Hawton
Elisha Holder

I
Bishop Ives
Edwin B. Ioler

J
Rev. Wm S. Johnson 2
Hubbard Jackson
Thomas O. Jones
Nancy Jones

K
Andrew Kirkland
Rev. W. W. Kone

L
Rev. H. G. Leigh

M
Frederick Moize
Elizabeth M'Kerall
John R. Minnis
Andrew C. Murdock
Messrs. Rob. M'Clouch, Henderson Jackson, & Barnabas Lasbly jr

N
Riley Neal

P
Loftin K. Pratt 2
Mark Pickett
William Peakrum
Lorenzo & Robt. Pender
James N. Patterson
William Patterson

R
Copeland Riley
Maj John Ray
William Roberts
James Riggs, sen.
Joseph M Russell

S
State of North Carolina
Willis Smith
John Scarlett, or some connexion

T
William Trice, jr.
Abel Thomson
Henry Trice
N. B. Thomas
Harriet Terance
Alfred M'Duff Thomson
Rebecca Taylor
Bartlet Thomas

W
William H. Woods 3
Henderson Woods
Frederick Williams

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

THOS. CLANCY, *P. M.*

October 1. 39—

Attention!!

To the Commissioned, non-Commissioned Officers, and Musicians belonging to the 47th Regiment of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at Hillsborough, on Friday the 26th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial, and on Saturday the 27th, each captain will attend, with his respective company, at 11 o'clock, lawfully equipped, for regimental exercise.

E. G. MANGUM, *Col. Com.*

September 28. 39—

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE AMERICAN
Phrenological Journal
AND
MISCELLANY.

IT is a remarkable fact, that while the converts to the belief that Phrenology is true, have, within a few years, most astonishingly multiplied, there does not exist on the American continent a single periodical whose object is to advocate its truths, repel the attacks made upon it, or answer the inquiries which even candid persons are disposed to make concerning it. And this is the more surprising, since the materials already existing and daily augmenting, with which to enrich such a publication, are almost inexhaustible.

The science of medicine has its appropriate media through which to present to the profession and to students all the new facts which occur, and all the new theories which are advocated in the various institutions of medical science throughout the world; and it is proper that it should be so. The same is true of the other leading professions, of law, and of divinity. But notwithstanding the important bearings which phrenologists know their science to have on medicine, and divinity and law, there is no publication through which, as the appropriate channel, those bearings may be pointed out. It is true that some newspapers, and also one or two works of a less ephemeral character, do occasionally admit articles in favor of phrenology: but these do not meet the *present necessity*. A periodical which is avowedly *phrenological*—one whose pages shall constitute a permanent depository of facts, and which shall be open for the expression of opinions and the record of principles connected with those facts as now needed: and a strong feeling of this necessity, together with a belief that such a work is extensively demanded, and will meet with encouragement and support, has induced the publisher to present the prospectus of "The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany."

The object of this work will be to preserve from oblivion the most interesting of the very numerous facts confirmatory and illustrative of the truth of phrenology; to show the true bearings of this science on education, (physical, intellectual, and moral;) on the Medical Treatment of the Insane; on Jurisprudence; on Theology, and on Mental and Moral Philosophy. On all these subjects there is encouragement to hope for contributions from several able pens; while the resources of the editor himself will not, it is hoped, be found inconsiderable.

The religious character of the work will be *decidedly evangelical*: for one prominent object in giving it existence is, to wrest Phrenology out of the hands of those who, in ignorance of its true nature and tendencies, suppose that they find in it an instrument by which to subvert the truths of revealed religion, and loosen the bonds of human accountability, and moral obligation. A frequent subject of discussion in our pages will therefore be, *The Harmony between the truths of Revelation and those of Phrenology*. And on the subject of the religious bearings of our science we respectfully solicit the inquiries and objections, not of cavillers, but of the truly candid, and the conscientiously fearful. *Such* correspondents we shall always welcome to our pages, and they will always be treated with kindness; as, also, will honest and respectful objectors to Phrenology. But the captious and cavillers will ensure to themselves our silent contempt; and the ignorant pretender, who seeks to overthrow a science which he will not be at the pains to investigate, may expect a merited rebuke.

As our object is the establishment of TRUTH, we solicit the communication of facts which are supposed to militate against Phrenology; and we pledge ourselves to publish them, in all cases in which we have satisfactory vouchers for their genuineness; and in which all the facts in the several cases are furnished to us. But as we must form our own judgment of the cerebral developement in all cases on which we express our opinions, it is obvious that we cannot receive, in these instances, the opinions of non phrenological or anti phrenological writers, as to the degree in which the several organs are developed: we *must* in every such case, see *the head or skull, or a cast of it*, properly certified to be true to nature.

Original Essays on Phrenological subjects will form part of the Journal; as also, Reviews of Phrenological and anti-Phrenological works; nor shall we fail to present to our readers such matters of interest and importance as may be found in foreign Phrenological works of standard excellence, and which are not generally accessible to the American public. Our FACTS we pledge ourselves shall be *bona fide* such; and, as often as practicable, we shall accompany our descriptions with illustrative cuts: indeed, we intend and expect that scarcely a number will be issued without two or more such cuts.

To encourage Phrenologists of talent (and especially professional men who are Phrenologists,) to enrich the work with their contributions, we offer for *accepted matter*, as liberal a compensation per *printed page*, as is usually afforded by the very first periodicals in our country; but the editor does not promise to *endorse* all which his correspondents may communicate; nor all which he may admit into the work. To error, if serious, and especially if it affect the interests of morality and religion, he claims the right of correction, in the form of reply, or of the suppression of the objectionable matter; and communications for which compensation is expected, must be so prepared as to be fit for the public eye.

In conclusion we may be also allowed to say, that the pecuniary value of each number will depend much on the extent to which the work is patronised. It is not with the desire or expectation of gain that it is offered to the community, but from moral considerations: from a desire to know and to promulgate *truth*. Hence should a large subscription list be obtained, a considerable portion of the profits will be devoted to the enlargement and improvement of the work, without an increase of expense to the subscribers. More frequent illustrations and embellishments will, in that case, be inserted, and the attractions of the work be thus multiplied.

TERMS.

1. The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany will be issued monthly, commencing on the 2d of October next.

2. Each number will contain *at least* 32 octavo pages, making a volume of not less than 384 pages; corresponding in point of mechanical execution with the best periodicals of the day.

3. The work will be furnished to subscribers at $2 per anum for a single copy; $5 (current in Philadelphia or New York) for THREE copies, or $10 (current as above) for SEVEN copies sent to one address. To CLERGYMEN and THEOLOGICAL Students, single copies will be furnished at $1 50 per annum; and to companies of eight or more of such, it will be received to $1 25 per copy, if sent to one address, and the subscription forwarded to the publisher free of expense.

N. B As funds are already deposited for sustaining the work *one year*, subscribers will incur no risk of loss by paying in advance; and for the same reason, will be invariably required in advance.

Money sent by mail, if enclosed in the presence of the post master, will be at the risk of the publisher; but postage must, in every case, be paid.

To editors who will give this Prospectus one or two insertions, and forward a paper containing it to the publisher, the work will be sent for one year.

Subscriptions and letters of business, may be addressed to the publisher, ADAM WALDIE, 46 Carpenter street, Philadelphia, and communications for the work to the EDITOR of the American Phrenological Journal; care of A. Waldie.

Postmasters throughout the country will please to act as agents for this Journal.

September. 39—

Strays.

TAKEN up by Harrison Parker, at Red Mountain, and entered on the Stray Book for Orange County, on the 21st day of September, 1838, a Gray HORSE, three or four years old, four feet nine and a half inches high, black legs, mane and tail; valued at fifty dollars.

Also a Chesnut Sorrel MARE, eight or nine years old, four feet eight and three quarters inches high, two hind feet white, and white spot on her right thigh near the flank; valued at forty dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

October 3. 39—

Ladies' Shoes.

THE Subscribers have just received a fresh assortment of Ladies Shoes and Slippers, of the best Philadelphia manufacture.

O. F. LONG, & Co.

July 12. 28—

O. F. Long, & Co., have also on hand,

50 Sacks of Salt,
20 Boxes Hull's Patent Candles,
3 Boxes Sperm Candles, &c.,

all of which they will sell on the best terms.

July 12. 21—

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of North Carolina for an act to incorporate Junto Academy, formerly called Mount Pleasant.

September 10. 75—

Job Printing,

NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED
☞ AT THIS OFFICE. ☜

Earthenware, China, and Glass.

THOMAS J. BARROW,
IMPORTER,
No. 35 Nassa Street, New York.

HAS on sale a complete assortment of choice and desirable articles in the above line, which will be sold to the country trade upon the most favorable terms. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited, with the hope of being able to give entire satisfaction in every particular.

New York, July 21. 31—

Spring and Summer GOODS
JUST RECEIVED

THE subscriber has just received from New York a General Assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, SILK GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE,

and all articles usually brought to this market, all of which will be sold low for Cash.

He is very thankful for the patronage heretofore received, and hopes his friends and the public will now give him a call.

Country produce, such as Cloth, Feathers, Tallow, and Beeswax, will be taken in exchange for Goods.

B. CHEEK.

April 27. 18—

Clock & Watch-making Business, and Jewellery.

THE subscriber thus tenders his sincere thanks to those who have so liberally patronized him since his commencing business in Hillsborough. For a short space he has been withdrawn from his labors by sickness, and would crave the indulgence of those whose work has been thereby delayed. Having been again restored to health, he hopes to be enabled to prosecute his business to the entire satisfaction of all who may favor him with their custom.

He has on hand a good assortment of

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

which he wishes to dispose of on reasonable terms.

Orders from a distance for Watches, or for the execution of work, will be faithfully attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

December 7. 99—

William Neal, & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
No. 27,
North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, back of Merchants' Hotel.

The only establishment in the city devoted exclusively to this business.

COUNTRY Merchants are supplied at manufacturers' prices, and their *Glasses insured from breakage to any part of the Union, without extra charge.*

Those who may have orders for large Glasses, would do well to inform us by letter, previous to their coming on, of the size of the plate, and the kind of frame they may want, (whether of Gilt, Mahogany or Marble,) that the article may be manufactured expressly for the occasion.

Merchants should give their orders for Looking Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure them well put up.

☞ Any editor of a weekly paper, who will publish this advertisement to the amount of six dollars, at his usual rate, shall be duly paid in Glasses at the manufacturer's prices, which of course must be as low as they can be bought in the city—provided he will send on his bill by a merchant who will purchase Glasses, with which we can pack and forward them at our risk of breakage.

September 1. 35—

BETHMONT
Female Academy.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that the exercises of this institution continue under the care of Mrs. ELIZA J. MORROW; and as she gives her vacation in the winter, the school will continue, without intermission, until November. Young ladies will be charged only from the time of admission.

The manner in which this School has been heretofore conducted is highly satisfactory, and we take great pleasure in recommending it to the patronage of parents and guardians, who intend giving their daughters and wards the advantages of a liberal education. The price of tuition is eight dollars per session. Drawing and Painting five dollars extra.

Board can be obtained in respectable families, at a short distance from the Academy, at five dollars a month.

THOMAS D. OLDHAM,
JAMES THOMPSON,
ELIJAH PICKARD.

May 29. 22—

Mail Arrangements.

☞ ALL Letters to go by either of the stages, must be lodged in the Post Office half an hour before sun down on mail days.

THOS. CLANCY, P M.

September 24. 38—

THE
Matchless Sanative,

AN advertisement for which fills the two subsequent columns, is for sale at Mudlick Post Office, Chatham county, by

ROBERT WOODY,
Agent for the sale of the same.

☞ N. B. A fresh supply received.

June 27. 13 -3m

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Prattsburg, Orange county, N. C., on the 6th inst. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, a bound boy, nineteen years old, five feet six inches high, dark complexion blue eyes, and slow of speech. I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring, trusting, or employing said boy, under the penalty of the law. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver the said boy to me at my residence, but no thanks.

PAGE SHEPHERD.

October 17. 41—3w

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Hillsborough Recorder,
ENLARGED.

TO THE PUBLIC.

After some unexpected delays, we have this week been enabled to present the Recorder to its readers upon an enlarged sheet. This has emphatically been called the age of improvement; but in all the multiplied forms in which this spirit has manifested itself during the last twenty years, perhaps in none is it more perceptible than in the appearance of the public press. The newspapers of our villages now, surpass in size and neatness those formerly issued from our largest cities. It has long been our desire that the Recorder should reflect a portion of this spirit of the age; and an effort to accomplish this desire, we felt was due to that portion of our friends who have continued to sustain us through good and through evil report. This enlargement of our sheet necessarily involves a considerable additional expense; but we are mistaken in the people of Orange, if we may not safely throw ourselves upon their generosity, and with confidence hope that they will duly appreciate the benefits of a free and honest press, and extend to it such a portion of patronage as will, in some degree at least, compensate the care and toil and expense necessary to sustain it.

It is now more than eighteen years since we commenced our establishment at this place, during which time we have had many difficulties to encounter. The storms of political strife engender many prejudices which it is sometimes vain to attempt to allay; and the zeal of popular enthusiasm creates preferences which yield nothing to honesty of purpose. These things tend greatly to depress a village newspaper, the prosperity of which depends almost solely on the patronage of the county in which it is published; and we ought not, perhaps, to expect entirely to escape their influence. But we have had more potent adversaries than these. It is said of the church of Rome, that she withholds the Bible from the common people, that they may not, through ignorance of the true meaning, be led into heresies; the priests only are to read and interpret for them. So it is with some of our self-styled Republicans: they are afraid to trust the people, and if it was in their power, they would entirely prohibit the circulation of all papers which do not perfectly square with their notions. Not able to contend openly for their doctrines, they would suppress all inquiry. And this is the spirit which has been operating for several years to undermine the circulation of the Recorder, and if possible to break up the establishment. At one time this was very nigh being accomplished; we were reduced almost to the last extremity; the star of our hope had sunk almost to the very horizon. But amid all this darkness, we were sustained by a consciousness of the integrity of our purpose and the justness of our cause: and perseverance has enabled us to witness the return of a brighter day. Our star of hope is now again in the ascendant; and we trust that under its enlivening influence we shall be permitted long to battle for truth and sound principles, with our flag nailed to the mast—"UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS."

Our enlarged sheet will enable us to embrace a greater variety of matter than heretofore; and we shall endeavor to gratify the various tastes of our readers, by placing before them every good thing we can select from our exchange papers and other periodicals, whether of Morality, Literature, or Politics. In all our selections our object will be, to blend instruction with amusement, to inform the judgment, elevate the mind, and mend the heart. In political matters, we shall nothing extenuate through favor, nor set down ought in malice, but on all occasions shall endeavor to give "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Having fewer advertisements, our paper in its enlarged form will perhaps contain as much reading matter as any other paper in the state. We shall endeavor always to procure good paper, and to make the impression fair and legible. When these things are considered, with the fact that the whole contents of the paper will be selected expressly for the people of this section of county, we hope those who have been in the habit of sending abroad for their papers, may be induced to be-tow their patronage upon their own press, and thereby build up an establishment respectable in its appearance and useful in its operation.

To those of our friends who coincide with us in opinion, we might make an appeal, urging upon them the expediency of exerting their influence to extend the circulation of our paper; but we deem it unnecessary. They surely have discernment enough to know, that before their principles can triumph, light must be spread among the people.

We would also remind those of opposite politics; that the columns of the Recorder are always open to respectful and decent communications, as well from their party as our own; and that we shall endeavor on all occasions to give an impartial and faithful account of the transactions of the day. And further, when any important measure shall come before Congress, upon which we may think the public mind requires to be enlightened, we shall consider it a duty always to give speeches on both sides of the question.

With these brief remarks we submit our cause to the people of Orange, and trust that they will mete out to us a due portion of liberality.

Hillsborough, N. C., May 9. 1838.

SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A Large and General Assortment of
Dry Goods, &c.
COMPRISING
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinets,
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
PRINTS,
PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,
Black & Coloured Silks,
&c. &c. &c. &c.
ALSO
Hardware and Cutlery,
Shot Guns,
Hats, and Shoes,
Bonnets,
Crockery,
Cotton Yarn,
School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

May 8. 18—

FARMER'S HOTEL.

Mr. Richison Nichols

HAS taken charge of this well known establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Travellers in a comfortable manner.

☞ Stage passengers will find it very convenient, as it is directly opposite the Post Office.

Regular Boarders will be received on accommodating terms.

August 15. 32—

Forwarding Agency.

☞ THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods, apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN,
Fayetteville

Refer to
Messrs. CAVE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough
April 5. 65—

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S
Invaluable OINTMENT,
FOR THE CURE OF
External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY
ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 33—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1838.

Woods v. *Bobbitt and others* - Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Woods, one of the defendants in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court-house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur, the cause will be set down for hearing, and heard *ex parte* as to him.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M. E.*

September 19. 37-6w

Boarding House.

A FEW regular Boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber, at the old stand of John Faddis, deceased.

Persons desiring it can also be accommodated during Court week

THOMAS D. CRAIN.

February 15. 08—

Advertisement.

THE impossibility of carrying on the Watchman as it ought to be conducted while absent on collecting expeditions, and the impossibility of longer doing without the large amount due me for six years of labor, have determined me to sell the establishment at the end of the present year. The subscription list is about *eight hundred, and on the increase*, and the job printing and advertising good for at least *five hundred dollars* a year. A gentleman of talents and a sound Whig, shall have the Paper on *the most liberal terms*. I would not willingly let it go into any other service. An early application is requested.

H. C. JONES,
Editor and Proprietor.

June 27. 26—

Lemay's Almanacks,
FOR 1838,

Calculated for the Meridian of Raleigh,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
VERY CHEAP.

December 22. 01—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty-five per cent higher. A reduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.